

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Probably showers to-day and to-morrow; warmer to-day; fresh south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 61; lowest, 48. Detailed weather reports on editorial page.

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# PRESIDENT FORBIDS CLOSING OF COAL MINES; WILL TAKE THEM OVER IF WORKERS STRIKE; SAYS RAILROADS AND INDUSTRIES MUST RUN

## COL. ROOSEVELT LEFT AN ESTATE WORTH \$810,607

All Goes to Widow in Trust, to Be Given to Children as She Wills.

BONDS PUT AT \$393,789

Art and Other Objects From All Parts of World Among Holdings.

The late Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who died at Oyster Bay on January 6, left a gross estate valued at the time of his death at \$1,060,607.83, according to affidavits filed at Mineola this week with James N. Gehrig, Transfer Tax Appraiser, by George Elmer Roosevelt, one of the executors of the will. From the gross amount will be deducted \$23,898.72 for funeral expenses, counsel fees and debts, together with the executors' fees, which have not yet been computed.

By the terms of the will Col. Roosevelt's entire estate goes to his widow, Edith Kermit Roosevelt, in trust, to be disposed of among the children in any portion she may decide upon. A trust fund of \$60,000 given to Col. Roosevelt by his father is to be used by the widow during her lifetime and after her death is to go to the children. All silverware is left to the children, except Mrs. Longworth, to whom was given her share at the time of her marriage.

The Roosevelt estate at Oyster Bay, known as Sagamore Hill, is appraised at \$150,500. There are also corporate bonds, including interest at the date of his death, which had a total valuation of \$393,789.83.

Among the long list of bonds the largest item is that of \$20,000 worth of United States Liberty bonds of the first issue; bonds of the third and fourth issue having a total market valuation of \$24,000 and \$19,183.84, respectively, with total accrued interest of \$101.84; a \$1,000 Canadian Loan bond, with a market value with interest of \$1,004.93.

Mexican Bond Is Worthless.

The balance in bonds is made up principally in various railroad corporations. A \$2,000 Republic of Mexico bond is listed as worthless. An explanatory note in the appraisal records that the executor can find no value for them, and that none of the bonds has been called or paid since 1912.

Stock and stock dividends declared, but unpaid, are valued at \$181,261.70. One of the largest items in the list of stocks is that of 600 shares of Broadway Improvement Company stock having an estimated value of \$10,000; eighty shares of Bankers Trust, \$28,800; seventy-three shares of Central Union Trust, \$29,145; 440 shares of Pennsylvania Railroad stock, \$20,020, and 262 shares of Elkhorn stock of no value. Another stock having no value is that of the Federal Club, of which the decedent held three shares.

Royalties to be derived from the publication of books of which Col. Roosevelt was the author have an estimated market value of \$7,000. Books owned by the Colonel have a total valuation of \$13,527.10. The value of the furniture in the Oyster Bay home, including paintings, water color and oil paintings, silver, bronzes, and other objects, is \$38,778.10. Gold and silver articles in the Oyster Bay Bank Building are valued at \$2,950, and jewelry owned by the Colonel at \$285.

Elephant Tusks Worth \$3,000.

Two large elephant tusks, 107 inches long, presented to the Colonel by Emperor Menelik, are valued at \$2,000; a pair of tusks, sixty-three inches in length, from an elephant shot by a set of Japanese miniature armor, presented to the Colonel by the late Admiral Togo, \$200; a hunting knife bearing the shield of the United States and Germany, presented by the Emperor of the Portsmouth peace conference, and used as a sword support, \$500; the mounted head of an elephant, \$100; the mounted head of an oryx, \$100; mahogany box into which the electoral votes were deposited for President in 1905, \$105; silver plate pen rack, presented by "Boss" Fitzsimmons, \$25; bronzes statue representing a cougar, presented at the tennis cabinet lunch by former Ambassador Jusserand and by Justice Brandeis, \$100; oil painting, unknown artist, "Garden of the Vatican," \$150; a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, \$50; a tobacco jar, made by the residents of British East Africa and made from an oil painting of foot, is valued at \$100; \$25, and the original deed of Sagamore Hill and signed by Robert Cooper, \$100, of the above were also listed.

The appraisal of the real, literary and other personal property was made by executor under the direct management of the American Art Association.

## Women Candidates in London Total 220

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN and the Public Ledger.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Two hundred and twenty women thus far have declared themselves as municipal candidates in the November elections throughout twenty-nine London boroughs.

The majority of these cut their teeth of authority and executive direction at work, which indicates that once the average woman leaves her home and fireside to flutter in the limelight of what used to be man's work seldom does she return to the realm of the knitting needle and household duties. One demobilized officer said:

"It will require another generation of women to restore the domestic tranquility of pre-war days. What Great Britain needs more than better housing is home staying women."

## FIVE SEIZED AS THIEF SLAYERS

Members of Notorious Gang Rounded Up for Murder of Wall St. Messenger.

MORE ARRESTS COMING

\$50,000 of \$178,000 Stolen Liberty Bonds Located After Exciting Hunt.

Five men alleged to be members of a gang that inspired Benny Binkowitz, a Wall Street messenger, to steal Liberty bonds of a face value of \$178,000 and then murdered him to deprive him of his share of the loot are under arrest. It was announced at Police Headquarters last night. The arrests were made in New Haven and Chicago.

The names of the prisoners were withheld. It was said at Police Headquarters that detectives who are following well marked trails in several cities will make four more arrests today or to-morrow and complete the roundup of as vicious a group of gunmen, ex-convicts and dance hall touts as has been assembled within a single jail in a considerable time.

Detective August Mayer, who, with Detective Grover Brown, is the Police Department's specialist on Wall Street crimes, said that bonds worth \$50,000 of the lot stolen by Binkowitz have been recovered. He said that \$25,000 of these are in the safe of the property clerk's office at Police Headquarters, and that another \$25,000 has been located in the office of a Wall Street broker. The latter lot will be claimed to-morrow.

One Thief Probably Informer.

While Mayer did not say so, the fact that \$25,000 of the stolen bonds reached a Wall Street office indicates that at least that part of the total lot was returned to circulation by the gang that murdered Binkowitz. It also suggests, when joined with other details of the story of the crime, which began with the theft and involved murder, that one of the five men under arrest has become an informer.

Binkowitz disappeared on August 12. He was 21 years old. He was, in appearance and characteristics, a typical product of the East Side. He lived at 149 Eldridge street, and was born and grew up in that neighborhood. He stretched his meagre earnings to cover clothes that ran to the conspicuous in color and of rather low quality. He made pretense to being a boxer, and swagged among his friends under the name of Jack Johnson. He was fond of dancing, and in the East Side vernacular was a "taster," or frequenter of dance halls and cabarets.

Binkowitz was employed as a messenger by Richard Whitney & Co., brokers, 14 Wall Street.

He was one of many youths who in the days before a series of Liberty bond thefts induced caution used to transfer securities in lots of huge value between brokerage houses and the banks. The system of transfer grew up in the days when securities of large face value were sold by the Emperor of Japan at the close of the Portsmouth peace conference, and used as a sword support, \$500; the mounted head of an elephant, \$100; the mounted head of an oryx, \$100; mahogany box into which the electoral votes were deposited for President in 1905, \$105; silver plate pen rack, presented by "Boss" Fitzsimmons, \$25; bronzes statue representing a cougar, presented at the tennis cabinet lunch by former Ambassador Jusserand and by Justice Brandeis, \$100; oil painting, unknown artist, "Garden of the Vatican," \$150; a portrait of Mrs. Roosevelt, \$50; a tobacco jar, made by the residents of British East Africa and made from an oil painting of foot, is valued at \$100; \$25, and the original deed of Sagamore Hill and signed by Robert Cooper, \$100, of the above were also listed.

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## POWERS BEING APPROACHED ON RESERVATIONS

Americans Learn Informally That Some of Them Will Be Acceptable.

MONROE STAND APPROVED

Belief That Wilson Is Paving Way for Agreement Along Senate Lines.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN.

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PARIS, Oct. 25.—Although President Wilson has said that he would not accept reservations to the peace treaty such as have been adopted by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate it is significant that informal soundings are being made here by the American representatives on at least some of the points which are made the subject of reservations. Discussions have been held with the British and the French and the drift of opinion in these circles has been communicated to Washington.

From these it would appear that the attitude is about as follows:

First—No objection will be raised to any reservation such as is proposed in connection with the right of the United States to withdraw from the League of Nations.

Second—The stipulation of the cornerstones of the covenant, that no obligation for action will be valid without the consent of Congress meets no objection from the French, but British opinion has not been expressed clearly on this point as yet, the British seeming to show a less liberal attitude than the French.

Third—There never has been any question here regarding the necessity for approval by Congress of mandates for the United States, and surprise has been expressed to the American representatives that any doubt has been raised in America on this point; no objection will be made, however, to having it clearly stipulated in the ratifying resolution.

Fourth—The French will agree to the assertion that the League of Nations shall have no control over the Monroe Doctrine, but here again the British must be dealt with.

No conversations have been held yet on the subject of the other reservations adopted by the committee. The American representatives here, doubtless reflecting the attitude of the President, believe that on many of these it will be impossible to obtain an agreement. The significant fact is that apparently the groundwork is being laid for an agreement on at least some of the reservations which the President seems to expect will be adopted by the Senate.

The Powers whose consent is to be obtained presumably will be Great Britain, France and Italy. These Powers see the peace treaty as an utter wreck without the United States, and in order to get the treaty they will consent to the action of the United States on its own terms. Fear that the United States is returning to its policy of isolation, which is reflected in all circles here, shows plainly that such acquiescence may be expected.

Good Grounds for Action.

There appears to be more significance to the abduction of this American official than is on the surface, though the action of Mexico and the United States in refusing to grant Carranza's demand for extradition are not to be overlooked. The United States Government apparently takes the view that this wanton abduction of an official representing this Government constitutes an affront to the honor and dignity of the United States which cannot be overlooked or excused.

The fact that the abductors, who may or may not be in the service of Carranza, specify that Mr. Jenkins will be returned safe and sound if \$150,000 is forthcoming, has given the State Department here an opportunity to peremptorily demand that Carranza, who is responsible for Jenkins's safety, provide the money and the means for his rescue. There will be no prolonged discussion or exchange of notes as to whether or not Carranza will respond to the American demand. He will be given a reasonable time to translate his protestations of willingness to help into concrete definite action, and if he fails or delays the State Department will hold itself free to follow whatever course it deems necessary to uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

The excuse that bandits and not Carranza's followers are responsible for the abduction of Mr. Jenkins and that therefore Carranza is not responsible, is unacceptable to the Government of the United States. It is an unheard of procedure in a civilized country for an official of a friendly Government to be abducted and held for ransom, and failure of Carranza to meet this issue would be regarded as equal to an admission that no American diplomat or consular officer.

Ensign Loses Commission.

Erlianger, Acquitted in New York Trial, Out of Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Secretary Daniels has ordered that Harry Erlianger, an Ensign in the Naval Reserve Force, be immediately discharged and his commission cancelled. It was learned at the Navy Department to-day that Erlianger was acquitted of a charge of bribery growing out of the recent graft investigation. In announcing his action in revoking Erlianger's commission, Mr. Daniels said that while Erlianger obtained an acquittal he was "not desirable from the standpoint of what we expect of a naval officer."

## U.S. ULTIMATUM INSISTS MEXICO PAY BIG RANSOM

War Clouds Gather as Washington Demands Release of Consul.

ACTION TO BE FORCED

Senate Resolution Demands Use of Force to Right Insult to Diplomatic Service.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The United States Government peremptorily has demanded the return of William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, who has been abducted by Mexicans and is held for \$150,000 American gold ransom. The demand has been made on President Carranza, and the communication from the American State Department, communicated to the Mexican Foreign Office through the American Embassy at Mexico city, leaves no doubt as to the determination of the United States to force action. Carranza is bluntly told that if necessary he must himself pay the \$150,000 ransom to effect Mr. Jenkins's release.

The following statement was given out to-day by Assistant Secretary of State Phillips:

"The Department of State has given instructions to the American Embassy at Mexico city to insist that the Mexican Government definitely advise the Embassy what action has been taken with a view to the liberation of William O. Jenkins, the American consular agent who was abducted and kidnapped at Puebla, and to advise the Mexican Government that the United States Government expects it to take effective steps to obtain the release of Jenkins unharmless, even though payment by Mexico of the ransom demanded be necessary."

Jenkins is understood to be held by rebels under a name and at Puebla, under the name of Juan Urrera near Puebla. At the instance of Cordoba, a representative of Jenkins's left Puebla yesterday to confer with Cordoba regarding Jenkins's release."

Resolution Goes Over.

Coincident with this announcement from the State Department Senator Myers (Dem., Mont.) introduced a resolution asking President Wilson to "use all the armed forces of the United States" in securing the release of Jenkins. Senator Myers sought immediate consideration of his resolution but Senator Smoot (Rep., Utah) objected on the ground that the matter of such importance should not be considered hastily. The resolution, which will come up Monday, follows:

"Whereas, it is authoritatively reported that so-called bandits have kidnapped and carried into captivity William O. Jenkins, American consular agent at Puebla, Mexico, and are holding him for a ransom of \$150,000; therefore be it

"Resolved by the United States Senate that it is the sense of this body that the President of the United States and the Secretary of War should at once use all the armed forces and power of the United States to recover and have immediately released the American consular agent, William O. Jenkins, who is being held by the rebels under a name and at Puebla, under the name of Juan Urrera near Puebla. At the instance of Cordoba, a representative of Jenkins's left Puebla yesterday to confer with Cordoba regarding Jenkins's release."

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## President Wilson's Statement on the Coal Situation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson's statement on the proposed mine workers' strike follows:

On September 23, 1919, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America at Cleveland, Ohio, adopted a proposal declaring that all contracts in the bituminous field shall be declared as having automatically expired November 1, 1919, and making various demands, including a 60 per cent. increase in wages and the adoption of a six hour work day and a five day week, and providing that, in the event a satisfactory wage agreement should not be secured for the central competitive field before November 1, 1919, the national officials should be authorized and instructed to call a general strike of all bituminous miners and mine workers throughout the United States, effective November 1, 1919.

Pursuant to these instructions, the officers of the organizations have issued a call to make the strike effective November 1. This is one of the gravest steps ever proposed in this country, affecting the economic welfare and the domestic comfort and health of the people. It is proposed to abrogate an agreement as to wages which was made with the sanction of the United States Fuel Administration and which was to run during the continuance of the war, but not beyond April 1, 1920. This strike is proposed at a time when the Government is making the most earnest effort to reduce the cost of living and has appealed with success to other classes of workers to postpone similar disputes until a reasonable opportunity has been afforded for dealing with the cost of living. It is recognized that the strike would practically shut off the country's supply of its principal fuel at a time when interference with that supply is calculated to create a disastrous fuel famine. All interests would be affected alike by a strike of this character, and its victims would not be the rich only, but the poor and the needy as well—those least able to provide in advance a fuel supply for domestic use. It would involve the

shutting down of countless industries and the throwing out of employment of a large number of the workers of the country. It would involve stopping the operation of railroads, electric light and gas plants, street railway lines and other public utilities and the shipping to and from this country, thus preventing our giving aid to the allied countries with supplies which they so seriously need. The country is confronted with this prospect at a time when the war itself is still a fact, when the world is still in suspense as to negotiations for peace, when our troops are still being transported and when their means of transport is in urgent need of fuel.

From whatever angle the subject may be viewed it is apparent that such a strike in such circumstances would be the most far reaching plan ever presented in this country to limit the facilities of production and distribution of a necessity of life and thus indirectly to restrict the production and distribution of all the necessities of life. A strike under these circumstances is not only unjustifiable, it is unlawful. The action proposed has apparently been taken without any vote upon the specific proposition by the individual members of the United Mine Workers of America throughout the United States, an almost unprecedented proceeding. I cannot believe that any right of any American worker needs for its protection the taking of this extraordinary step, and I am convinced that when the time and money are considered it constitutes a fundamental attack, which is wrong both morally and legally, upon the rights of society and upon the welfare of our country. I feel convinced that individual members of the United Mine Workers would not vote, upon full consideration, in favor of such a strike under these conditions.

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## FIUME CROWDS HISS U. S. FLAG

"Down With America! Down With Wilson!" Is Cry in Theatre.

By the Associated Press.

FIUME, Oct. 25.—The American flag was hoisted when it was unfurled last evening in the Phoenix Theatre here and when the Star Spangled Banner was played by the orchestra the audience cried: "Down with America! Down with Wilson! Long live Greater Italy and Fiume!"

Several scores of American sailors who were present and stood up when the American national anthem was played also were hissed and slurring remarks were directed at them.

The demonstration occurred when an English company presented a "Parade of the Allies," during which the appearance of the Italians only was applauded.

MINE STRIKE IS TO AID STEEL WORKERS

Coal Diggers Expect Help of Railroad Men.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—In a statement given out here to-day Harry N. Taylor, president of the National Coal Association, declared the threatened strike of coal miners is designed to aid the striking steel workers.

"The miners are relying on workmen in other industries to help them," said Mr. Taylor, "and at the same time the miners expect to aid the steel workers by cutting off coal from the steel plants. Particularly are the miners looking for aid from the railroad workers."

"The railroads have a three to ten day supply of coal. When trains are annulled wages will stop and the railroad employees will be forced to use their money to keep their own families from starvation."

Mr. Taylor declared the \$1,728,000 strike fund reported at the Cleveland convention of the miners is \$1 for each of the expected 500,000 strikers and that the \$12,000,000 reported to be in the treasury of the miners' locals will provide \$10 a week for each striker for about two weeks.

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## TO HELP RELATIVES OF German War Victims

BERLIN, Oct. 24.—The Government has announced that it will ask the National Assembly to vote 100,000,000 marks for needy relatives of war victims, supplementing hundreds of millions of marks disbursed from 1914 to 1917 by the national fund raised by volunteer subscriptions.

It is expected the Assembly will vote the sum asked by the middle of November, when payments will begin, continuing until March 31 next. Thus it is hoped hardships will be alleviated during the coming winter.

WILSON IMPROVING; NO WORK PERMITTED

Only News From Cabinet Meeting Passes Physicians.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—President Wilson spent a quiet day and his physicians said he continued to hold the gains he has made recently. No routine executive business was laid before him.

The one exception to the "no work to-day" rule applied by Dr. Grayson was a report from the Cabinet which held morning and late afternoon sessions to discuss the impending coal strike.

The midday bulletin on the President's condition was brief and said: "President Wilson is slowly gaining in strength."

It was signed by Rear Admiral Grayson and Dr. Sterling Ruffin of this city.

Dr. Francis X. Dercum, the Philadelphia neurologist, made his weekly visit to the President, and Dr. Grayson discussed with him the desirability of reducing the number of daily bulletins. Postmaster-General Burleson called at the White House and asked Dr. Grayson to lay before the President some official business, but the physician did not do so, as he did not want to deviate from his rule that the President spend the day in quiet.

It was said that Dr. Grayson might not permit the prohibition enforcement bill to be brought to the President's attention until the last day before it would become a law automatically—October 25—and some White House officials thought it not improbable that the bill will be allowed to become a law without the President's signature.

The curtailment of bulletins on the President's condition began to-night when the usual 10 o'clock announcement was omitted.

During the day an official called at the White House to fit the President with spectacles to replace his nose glasses which had been troubling him by slipping off.

## Wilson in Bed Signs State-ment Drawn and Approved by the Cabinet.

A WARNING TO LABOR

Proposed Walkout Condemned as Unjustified and Unlawful.

SAYS WAR IS NOT ENDED

Power of Seizure Under the Food Control Act to Be Invoked.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Federal Government will not permit the closing down of the coal mines of the country by a strike November 1.

The Federal Government will take over the mines and operate them for the benefit of the people of the country unless the miners' strike is called off, or will proceed against striking miners who violate the laws by interfering with production of coal.

In a forceful statement issued from the White House to-night the impending strike was called morally wrong, unjustifiable and unlawful and it was made plain that the Government would take over and operate the mines.

The forceful stand by the Government came as a complete surprise in Washington. It was drafted at a meeting of the Cabinet this morning and revamped late in the afternoon. It is expected to give a definite check to the nationalists and the other radicals in the labor forces of the country.

Power Under Food Control Act.

The statement is by the President and while not specifically so stated it is directed to the people of the United States. While it is emphatic in the declaration that the strike is unlawful and the law will be enforced it leaves to speculation the manner of enforcement.

While the statement contained no direct intimation of what steps the Cabinet had discussed to prevent stoppage of work should the President's warning to the miners to rescind the strike order fail of result, it was recalled that Secretary Baker in a recent address in Cleveland announced that department commanders had been directed to furnish troops at the request of Governors without referring the matter to Washington.

It is plain, however, that the mines will be taken over under the Lever act, more commonly known as the food control act. The act provides that whenever the President shall find that it is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of necessities, he is authorized to requisition and take over for use or operation by the Government any factory, plant, mine or establishment or any part thereof in which any necessities are or may be manufactured, mined, produced or prepared.

The President's statement point out that the country is still in a state of war. The Lever act runs until the proclamation of peace.

Under this act and its recent amendments any plan, attempt or arrangement to stop, hinder or limit production of any necessity is made a crime and those responsible can be individually punished.

The President's Statement.

Just what step the Government will take cannot be foretold definitely. Whether the mines will be taken over or those who attempt to stop production prosecuted is not known. Under the Lever act the Government can do either. The Cabinet and the President were fortified with the opinion of Attorney-General Palmer before issuing the statement.

The President's statement was the result of two long Cabinet sessions to-day. The President's advisers met at the White House with Secretary of the Treasury Glass presiding in the absence of Secretary of State Lansing, who was ill. Every other member of the Cabinet was present, as was also Director-General of Railroads Hines.

The morning Cabinet session was given to discussion of not only the general labor situation and the threatened coal strike, but the industrial conference, which was determined to call a new industrial conference to be representative of the public of the United States, which includes all classes and with no specific representation for either employers or employees. This conference will not have any "groups." Action by the Cabinet was based on the report of the public group at the recent conference and was approved by the President. The Cabinet announced that the new body will consist of approximately fifteen of the most prominent Americans and that "names now being considered by the Cabinet will be recommended to the President."

While the coal strike statement was signed by the President it was not drafted by him. The first draft was

OHIO TROOPS TO STOP RIOTS

Gov. Cox Orders Them Out to Handle Steel Strikers at Canton.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—Five hundred Ohio National Guard troops to-night are mobilizing at Akron, where they will be held in readiness for strike duty at Canton.

The order for mobilization was issued by Gov. Cox this afternoon after receiving word from Col. John M. Bingham of the Adjutant-General's office and other sources that severe rioting at steel plants in that city had not been curbed by local authorities. The troops mobilizing are machine gun and infantry companies.

If rioting, which resulted in the severe injury of a number of persons last night and to-day at the Canton Alloy Steel Company, continues, it is expected that the troops will be rushed into Canton immediately.